



Azad Hind Gazette

(Official Gazette of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind and of the Azad Hind Fauj)

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Vol. I

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No. 2

PART 1—PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF AZAD HIND

A—COMMUNIQUE, STATEMENTS & DECLARATIONS

No. 11. The following Communique issued by the Provisional Government of Azad Hind is published for general information :—

COMMUNIQUE

A meeting of the Council of Ministers of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind was held at the residence of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose at 10 p. m. on Saturday, April 1st, 1944. Advisers were also present. Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose presided. The meeting lasted till 3 a.m. on Sunday, 2nd April, 1944.

The Council first considered the report of the Committee which reviewed the National Anthem and recommended slight modifications in the wording of the Anthem. The council effected a few alterations in the light of the Committee's Report. As finally adopted by the Council of Ministers, the Anthem contains three Stanzas. It was also decided that only the first Stanza shall generally be sung or played at all public functions.

In this connection it may be noted that the National Anthem as decided upon by the Provisional Government of Azad Hind is a modernised Hindustani adaptation of Rabindranath Tagore's famous song, beginning with the words, "Jana Gana Mana Adhinayak Jaiya hay."

The Council of Ministers then held a lengthy discussion of some important matters relating to the work of the Provisional Government in the liberated territory in India.

BY ORDER

S. A. AYER,

2nd April, 1944.

Ag. Secretary to the Provisional Government of Azad Hind.

No. 12. The following Notifications issued by the Provisional Government of Azad Hind is published for general information.

His Excellency Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose inaugurated the National Bank of Azad Hind Ltd., on Wednesday, the 5th April, 1944. His Excellency the Finance Minister of Burma, His Excellency the Ambassador of Nippon, and other distinguished members of the Burmese Government and high ranking Officers of the Imperial Japanese Army were also present.

The aims and objects of the National Bank of Azad Hind Ltd., are primarily two-fold. Firstly this Bank will help to mobilise the financial resources of Indians as a part of our programme of Total Mobilisation, and secondly this Bank will serve the interests of Burma where it is now established.

The Bank will also render service to the Provisional Government of Azad Hind by acting as its Agents.

BY ORDER

S. A. AYER,

5th April, 1944.

Ag. Secretary to the Provisional Government of Azad Hind.

No. 13. The Head of the State, Provisional Government of Azad Hind, and President, Indian Independence League, East Asia, has been pleased to create a new Department known as the Education and Culture Department, and to appoint Sri N. K. Bannerji as the Secretary of the Department.

BY ORDER

S. A. AYER,

7th April, 1944.

Ag. Secretary to the Provisional Government of Azad Hind.

No. 14. The following communique issued by the Provisional Government of Azad Hind is published for general information:—

COMMUNIQUE

A conference of the delegates from the Branches of the Indian Independence League in Burma was held on the 8th, 9th and 10th April at Rangoon. H. E. Mr. S. A. Ayer representing Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose presided. It is expected that as a result of this conference, the League movement in Burma will gather added momentum and force during this year.

BY ORDER

S. A. AYER,

11th April, 1944.

Ag. Secretary to the Provisional Government of Azad Hind.

B—PROCLAMATIONS.

PROCLAMATION No. 2.

No. 2. The following Proclamation issued by the Provisional Government of Azad Hind is published for general information:—

SECOND PROCLAMATION.

Under the leadership of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind which was formed on the 21st of October, 1943, at Syonan (formerly Singapore) by the unanimous will of the three

million Indians in East Asia, the Indian National Army has crossed the frontier and has penetrated deep into Indian territory.

The Provisional Government of Azad Hind, your own Government, has only one mission to fulfil. That mission is to expel the Anglo-American armies from the sacred soil of India by armed force and then to bring about the establishment of a Permanent National Government of Azad Hind, in accordance with the will of the Indian people.

The Provisional Government of Azad Hind will continue the armed struggle until the Anglo-American forces are annihilated or expelled from India.

While prosecuting the armed struggle for the complete liberation of India, the Provisional Government of Free India will push on with the work of reconstruction of the liberated areas.

The Provisional Government of Azad Hind is the only lawful Government of the Indian people. The Provisional Government calls upon the Indian people in the liberated areas to render all assistance and co-operation to the Indian National Army and to the civilian Officials appointed by the Provisional Government.

The Provisional Government guarantees the safety of life and property of the Indian population in the liberated areas, but will inflict severe punishment on those who carry on any activities, overt or covert, which might be of help to our Anglo-American enemies or their allies, or might disturb the work of re-construction to be started by the Provisional Government.

The Provisional Government calls upon the Indian people to co-operate wholeheartedly with our Ally, the Nippon Army, who are giving unstinted and unconditional assistance in defeating our enemies. In the last two years, the British have been strongly reinforcing themselves with troops from America, Australia, Chungking-China and East and West Africa. The Provisional Government has, therefore, felt compelled to avail itself of the generous offer of all-out aid made by Nippon, whose armed forces have scored unparalleled victories over the Anglo-Americans, since the beginning of the war in East Asia. The Provisional Government of Azad Hind is supremely confident that the Indian National Army, with the aid of the invincible forces of our Ally, the Nippon Army, will crush the Anglo-Americans and bring about the complete liberation of India.

The Provisional Government is fully convinced of Nippon's sincerity towards India. The Provisional Government is convinced that Nippon has no territorial, political, economic, or military ambitions in India. The Provisional Government is convinced that Nippon is interested only in destroying the Anglo-American forces in India which are the enemies of not only India, but of Asia as well. The destruction of Anglo-American Imperialism alone will terminate this war and bring peace to the world.

In accordance with its status as an independent Government, the Provisional Government of Azad Hind is arranging to issue its own currency in Rupee-Notes of different denominations. But owing to the rapid development of the war situation, culminating in our quick advance into India, it has not been possible to bring into India, in time, the currency of the Provisional Government. The circumstances have, therefore, rendered it necessary for the Provisional Government to borrow from the Nipponese Government the currency (viz. military rupee notes) already in its possession and to use that currency as a temporary measure. As soon as the Provisional Government's own currency is available, the currency borrowed from the Nipponese Government will be gradually withdrawn from circulation.

Brothers and sisters! Now that our enemies are being driven out of Indian soil, you are becoming once again what you were before—namely, free men and women. Rally round your own Government—the Provisional Government of Azad Hind—and thereby help in preserving and safeguarding your newly-won liberty.

SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE,

*Head of the State,
Provisional Government of Azad Hind &
Supreme Commander, Indian National Army.*

4th April, 1944.